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If our friends who fator us wun manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Independence of Panama.

The State of Panama would have everything to gain by secession from Colombia and independence of the usurping Bogota Government headed by Dr. MARROQUIN.

Panama derives no benefit whatever from its connection with the Colombian Confederation. It cannot even rely on Confederation officials for the maintenance of order in connection with Isthmus transportation. For that indispensable service it has depended on the United States for upward of half a century. From the date of its emancipation from Spanish rule it has been oppressed and plundered by the Bogota authorities. Were Panama an independent republic the proceeds of all the taxes now levied for the benefit of a remote central government would be expended at home. Immigration and the inflow of foreign capital would be immensely stimulated by the knowledge that the reign of corrupt officials deputed to Panama from Bogota was over.

Let it once be understood on the Isthmus that the completion of the great waterway has been thwarted by the greed of the Colombian authorities, and a general uprising of the inhabitants of Panama for political independence may not be distant.

The notion that the boon of an interoceanic canal can be long withheld by gangs of South American blackmailers will prove to be ill founded. The canal will be built, and the United States will control it.

The Treesury's Call for Its Deposits.

The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked the national banks with which the Government money has been deposited on other collateral security than that of Government bonds to substitute Government bonds for such security before Aug. 1 next should not disturb anybody, not even the speculators in Wall Street. The security, aside from Government bonds, thus pledged with the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to a little over \$20,000,000 and is mostly in first-class State and municipal bonds. The emergency which called for their deposit is over, and, so far as we can see, the banks of the country are now in a condition of sufficient affluence to return to normal conditions.

We think that every one realizes that while the action of Secretary SHAW in depositing Government money upon a pledge of other collateral than that of the bonds of the Government itself was of great temporary benefit to the financial world, it was, nevertheless, a prodeeding of questionable legality. It was a measure of inflation justified, perhaps, continuance.

What Congress should do now is so to amend the Federal statutes as either to give the Secretary of the Treasury clearly and unquestionably the freedom which he exercised in this case or to limit it with equal clearness so that all doubt on this very delicate and important question shall be removed. The chief danger, of course, in allowing the Treasury to deposit Government money in the way that has been done is that at a future time the Treasury may be in the hands of those who will be disposed to use the power too liberally and so, instead of allaying public alarm in a financial emergency, increase it.

Bible Reading in the Public Schools.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, in his annual report to the Legislature, refers to a provision of the Charter of the city of New York in justification of his policy of refusing to interfere with the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

The provision is in Section 1151 and is to this effect:

" But nothing bereis contained shall authorize the Board of Education or the School Board of any borough to exclude the Holy Scriptures, without vote and comment, or any selections therefro from any of the schools provided for by this chapter but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without vote or comment, shall be used in any of the schools; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience, as secured by the Con stitution of this State and of the United States."

To whom the selection of the version of the Bible to be used is to be intrusted does not appear from this provision. Obviously some English version must be used in the schools. Nor is there any definition of the "Holy Scriptures," though there are differences of canon which sharply divide the religious world. The Jewish canon, of course, excludes the New Testament. The Roman Catholic canon differs from the Protestant. The Bible as it exists in the King James translation is received as canonically complete by Protestants generally, but not by the majority of Christendom and by the majority of Christian believers in

New York. Accordingly, in times past, opposition to the reading of the Bible in the King the bureau by the Federal courts, and too pat, distrust it. When a story is James version has come from Roman Catholics, but of late we have heard little of it, probably because that Church welcomes any sort of recognition of religion in the schools, and its canon of the Scriptures includes all those in that version, although the form of the translation does not receive its approval. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction avers, moreover, that during the seventeen years of his connection with that department he has "never known of an appeal or protest from any

We observe, however, that the Jewish inhabitants of New York, increased rapidly from a comparatively small number to five or six hundred thousand, or about one quarter of the total population of the Manhattan borough, where they live almost wholly, are now beginning to make such protests. A writer from the Ghetto, in a recent number of the American Hebrew, complains bitterly of the missionary campaign " for the propagation of Christianity among the Jews which, he alleges, is carried on by " some of the public school principals." He instances a school on the East Side, with an attendance from 90 to 95 per cent. Jewish, where, according to his allegation, the principal "has persisted for years in reading from the New Testament at the morning exercises." This practice of dealing out Christianity to Jewish children " he resents as a violation of the Constitutional rights of conscience, on the ground that it is using the schools for religious purposes which conflict with the faith and conviction of a large part of the people. It seems to him, and not unreasonably, that " there is too much discretion in the hands of the principals," under the section of the Charter we have

It will be seen, therefore, that the question of Bible reading in the schools has taken on a new phase, and more particularly in New York, now the seat of the greatest Jewish community in the world. This Jewish population, too, is growing so rapidly by immigration and by an especially large natural increase that it is likely to be one million at the end of the present decade. Moreover, the Jews of New York are distinguished by their interest in the public schools, the cleverest pupils of which are frequently if not usually of Jewish birth. Until recently we have heard little from them on the subject of Bible reading as a school exercise, but it looks now as if, with their great increase in numbers and influence, they would be likely to insist on making their influence felt in deciding this question.

The Turning Down of Sulzer.

The Sulzer publicity scheme was rejected in the House of Representatives on Saturday last by a vote of 90 to 75. It was offered as an amendment to the bill creating a Department of Commerce and Labor. All the Democrats present at the time voted for the Sulzer amendment, and all the Republicans voted against it.

Mr. SULZER had studied the subject of trust-repression on lines quite independent of those followed by Mr. LIT-TLEFIELD, Senator HOAR, or the Attorney-General. He had reached the conclusion that the existing Sherman law would be entirely adequate, and that prosecutions under that act could be made effective, if the Department of Justice were only enabled to get at the facts through the agency of a bureau of inquisition. His amendment established such a bureau in connection with the proposed new executive department. Mr. SULZER said on Saturday:

" Adopt this amendment offered by me for pub licity regarding the trusts and menopolies, make It a part of this bill so that it will soon become a law, and the Attorney-General will get all the fact he wants and official facts that will be evidence sufficient to win every case against every trust violating the law."

The publicity contemplated by STIZER's amendment consisted of annual statements from corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce of their capital, debts, obligations due to them from officers, assets and methods of valuation of the same, gross earnings, surplus available for dividends and dividends actually declared, increase of assets since last report, names, addresses and respective holdings of stockholders, stock issues since last report, names and addresses of officers, location of transfer or registry offices, and proportion of goods going into interstate commerce. In addition to these facts, the corporation would have been obliged by the law to file with the bureau regularly every year the following certificates of its innocence or confessions of its guilt, as the case might be:

" 1. A statement showing that the corporation question has not, during the period covered by the said report, received any rebates, drawbacks. special rates or discriminations, advantages or preferences, by money payments or otherwise, from any reliroed, pipe line, water carrier, or other reasportation company, or if any such have been received, or given, stating when, from whom, or what account, and in what manner they were so received, with all other details necessary to a full

nderstanding of the transaction. "2. A statement that the corporation has n fixed prices, or done any other act with a view to restricting trade or driving any competitor out of business.

" 8. A statement that the corporation is or is not party to any contract, combination or conspiracy n the form of trust or otherwise in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or

Territories or with foreign nations." This disclosure of business and this plea of innocence or confession of guilt were to be supplemented by any additional information which the bureau might require from the corporation and the same, having been approved by the bureau, were to be published in the newspapers at the expense of the corporation. The fine for failing to report immediately upon the bureau's demand was fixed by Mr. SULZER at from 1 to 10 per cent. of the annual gross earnings for each day of recalcitrance. The penalty for a false report was to be from 2 to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings for each untrue statement. There were also provisions for further special inquisition into the affairs of any suspected trust, for the enforcement of the demands of for the acceptance of the reports of the too "well found," laugh at it, if you bureau's examiners in regard to any corporation's methods as prima facie true and as competent evidence in

prosecution. We have been thus particular in de scribing the rejected measure so industriously and elaborately wrought out than enough about the loquacity of by the once impetuous young Democratic statesman from the Eleventh be- animal than man? Study the parrots, cause it will impress most students as conservative in contrast with the output of some of SULZER's rival trust-busters

reference to reading the Bible in the be the demerits of his scheme in detail, public schools of that city, although it has been daily read in every one therein during all that period.

We observe, however, that the Jewanite and friend of the pee-pul approcesses of his mind are compared with those of the versatile chairman of the House Judiciary, of the venerable chairman and sage of the Senate Judiciary, of the accomplished Attorney-General of the United States, or even of the great and original LITTLEFIELD himself. What one of these statesmen and thinkers is not wilder on the subject of the unconstitutional extension of Federal control than the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, Bryanite Democrat, of the Eleventh New York?

The Ellis Free Coal Bill.

Fortunately for this city, the Charter gave no authority to the Board of Aldermen to enforce the resolution passed by them a month ago appropriating \$250,000 to buy coal for the poor. It was promptly filed away by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the Ellis bill now before the Assembly aims at the same result. It is discreditable to the judgment of the man who introduced it, no matter what may have been his motives, and it should be killed promptly.

A letter signed by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Charity Organization Society was sent to the Speaker of the Assembly last week opposing this bill. These organizations say that the demands upon charitable societies this winter have not increased above those that are usual at this season of the year, and thus far they have been fully met. Such an appropriation for the distribution of free coal would not only be a dangerous precedent, but in imme diate results it would be even harmful.

The mere fact that the city had gone into the open market, where it would have to go, to purchase a quarter of a million dollars' worth of coal in the present conditions would send prices kiting. This in itself would be bad enough, but the real difficulty would appear with the time of distribution. Possibly our Aldermen would like to have this distribution in their own hands.

It is a fact that the people who have suffered most from the lack of coal during the past two months in this city have not been those who are accustomed to buy their coal by the pail. The very poor, who could go to the various woodyards and distributing stations and purchase their coal in small quantities, have been able to get it at all times, while those who usually purchase their coal in several ton lots have at times been unable to buy it at any price. There is no strong demand for charity coal in New York, but merely for an opportunity to buy coal at a reasonable price.

Probably not one of the regularly organized charities in this city would attempt the distribution of such a large quantity of free coal, nor has the Commissioner of Charities any facilities for distributing it. How, then, would the Aldermen in favor of this measure propose to get this coal into the hands of the very poor who cannot afford to buy it?

It may not be inopportune to recall the fund of \$20,000 that was raised so generously by Tammany Hall in 1899 for the purpose of buying coal for the poor. coal, but it was alleged that owing to the severe weather the poor of the city were in urgent need of help in this particular way. This fund was turned over to Commissioner KELLER to distribute. It was possible as late as the following April to buy for a small price in the lower East Side districts tickets calling for half a ton each of this charity coal. Undoubtedly some acute cases of want were relieved by this charity, but the results showed that the situation

had been greatly exaggerated. At the present time, according to the various charity organizations, the demands of the poor are no greater than usual at this time of the year. There is work aplenty for every able-bodied man in this city. Even if it were possible to do it properly, this is no time for a free coal distribution. The Ellis bill should be squelched in a manner to discourage any further reckless charity legislation of this kind.

The Jaw of Priscilla.

The tale comes from Salt Lake, and salt must have been put on it before it was caught. But for the moment, we are collectors, not critics. Then pause, O, pause, and hold your jaws; taut be your "slack" and tighter; while we present the accident to Miss PRISCILLA LEYTER. Mrs. MARY COULTER, president of the Utah Federation of Woman's Clubs, is also a member, the sole woman member, of the Utah Legislature. Mrs. COULTER voted for the Hon. REED SMOOT in the Republican Senatorial caucus. Did she do right in doing so? That was the question which Miss LEY-TER was discussing, when something snapped, dropped and stopped. She was maintaining the affirmative with great eloquence when her jaw gave out: It was discovered that " the bone had jumped out of place." A doctor was sent for, " and then some of the other clubwomen got a chance to talk," says the cynic who sent the despatch from Salt Lake to THE SUN.

Comparative mythologists will not be likely to accept this story. It has the earmarks, the long ears of a myth. It is not even a saga, an account of an event believed by the relator to be actual and historical. When an anecdote is choose, and it deserves to be rewarded with laughter. In the case of a story about a member of a woman's club. cherchez l'homme—look for the fellow

that made it up. The motive is clear. You hear more wemen. Is there any more garrulous the sparrows, the magpies and the monkeys. Then study their cognates in the clubs or in the country reilroad mhabitant of the city of New York with on the Republican side. Whatever may station or barber's shop. You cannot

deny that man is garrulous or that he wants to do all the talking himself. The sound of his own voice is the sweetest music to him, whether he be the village eman in town meeting or before a much-expectorating audience and a tightair stove in the grocery store or whether he be the spoiled and incurable afterdinner orator of New York. We are all chronic monologists, instinctive monopolists of talk. Few, among men, are the martyre who can bring themselves to listen; yet how common are such martyrs among women. You hear Mr. Gump or Mr. Sumph, prosing, droning, drivelling away illimitably. You can escape him, perhaps. At the worst, you can kill him and be acquitted by a jury of your countrymen. But think of Mrs. GUMP and Mrs. SUMPH. By HARPOC-RATES and all other gods of silence, think of that! Think of laughing, year in and year out, at the same marrowless old jokes: of hearing the same tedious and pointless stories; erroneous reminiscences, cheap wisdom, stale reflections. Think of living for years and years with that human telephone, that relentless phonograph in gaiters and a bald head. Some day we are going to write our Book of Martyrs. There will be no man in it. It will record a few among the innumerable wives, the patient GRIZ-ZELS who listen and smile patiently and pretend not to notice - may the amiable deceit have due recompense in heaven! that their husbands are leaky, sloppy, drooling, everlasting talkers and yawp-

After long ages of silence and suppression, the woman folks have found their tongues. They do a little talking on their own account. Some of them have clubs. Some of them speak from platforms and pulpits, much as the imperial intellects in trousers and whiskers do. Mark, however, the more merciful

nature feminine. Women are always dragged to hear men spout. Most of the woman talk is made in feminine advta to which men are not admitted. The women don't force us to go and hear 'em. Their powers of speech don't injure us. Their eloquence doesn't interfere with our own. Sherwood Forest in its greenest days never held so many stags as there will be "stag" dinners to-night; and ROBIN HOOD and all the rest of his merry men never blew so many horns as men will blow to-night and every night in celebration of themselves. Yet a girl in Utah dares to make a speech at a women's club, and at once the mythmakers plunge her into maxillary wreck and hold her up as a warning and horrible example to her sisters.

We have seen a few cases of dislocation of the iaw in our time; and every one was caused by yawning caused by eightdays-a-week, never-run-down, perpetual-motion male talkers or orators.

Another Duty for the Mayor.

Mayor Low's defence of the Aqueduct Commission against the criticisms of the Merchants' Association with reference to the delay in building the Croton dam has the ring of fairness in it. The chief cause of trouble, the eight-hour law. was not considered by the merchants, we believe, and, of course, the Mayor, a disciple of the economic or rather political school that upholds the law, puts no blame on it in his answer. He did his duty, however, in defending the Commissioners on the points on which hev were attacked.

The excise question puts on the Mayor another duty. In view of the new Police Commissioner's activity as to Sunday enforcement, would it be anything more than justice to the saloonkeepers for the Mayor to announce that hereafter the law is to be enforced, this announcement to be as public and as official as his former announcement that the law in question would not be enforced? We wonder what poor PARTRIDGE thinks.

A curious modification of interstate com ies is suggested by Governor Arcock of North Carolina in a letter to Governor TER-RELL of Georgia. If the Governor of Georgia will pardon a certain North Carolina convict now in a Georgia jail, the Governor of North Carolina will " gladly write a pardon for any Georgian, now doing time " in he North Carolina prisons, whom the Governor of Georgia " may designate. This is an even and a fair proposition for the exchange of prisoners. little considerations of justice be allowed to interfere with courtesies between Govrnors? Give me my convict in your State and you shall have any convict in my State that you ask for. There you have a simple and open offer. The North Carolirian in he Cracker dungeon " is the scion of one of North Carolina's most prominent families." North Carolina must have him back. Scions of prominent families must not be allowed to languish in the " clink." If the Governor of Georgia has a liberal mind, he will release the prominent scion at once and bring some Georgian exile home from captivity among the Tar Heels.

I am a candidate for the nomination of City Treasurer.—Copt. ADELAN C. IAB ANSON. If there is gratitude in Chicago to a great public character; if there is respect in Chicago for a monument of history, Capt. Anson's ambition will be satisfied. As far back into the cloudy past as we can gaze, the white stockings of Father ANSON shine like Alps. We will not say that he invented baseball, but he brought it down to earth. Haymakers and Mutuals and Atlantics, Beacons and Trimountains have fallen and vanished. As we think of Daddy ANSE, yells begin to form in our ancient larvnx and we see strong men and boys standing on the roofs of houses, nested in trees, coming up from the bowels of the earth, peekthrough knotholes in the fence. The boy that sold us our first score card died of old age in Ution yesterday. And here is "BASY" ANSE, "Pop" ANSE, unscarred by time, uninjured in wind, sound and kind. Make him City Treasurer! Why, bet it all, he ought to be Governor, President.

Another healthy memb er of our Hundred-Year Class. Mrs. JANE SHORTS, 92, of Philadelphia, was baptised by immersion in the Delaware Sunday. She was taken from " a little fireless cabin " to a hole which had been cut in the eight-inch ice on the stream." A woman of enduring stuff and fit to live. Too many of us who are a good deal nearer thirty-two or fortywe than ninety-two, expand and glow with satisfaction and honest pride when we jump into a cold bath for a moment. We are not sure that the cold bath isn't as immediate a stimulus of Pharisaism and virtuous self-actisfaction as any other suss. Let us be less slock and not purr

are in the valley yet and the heights are yet to be climbed. If we can bathe in the Dela-ware or the Hudson, with the thermometer near zero when we are near 100, why, then we may have some right to admire ourselves and bore our friends with accounts of our wonderful constitution.

Before forming any conclusions about he performance of the somewhat notorious Panther at Maracaibo. let us know the actual facts, and hear also the necessary explanation of the German Governme There is no occasion yet for emotion of any

What is South Carolina going to do with Lieutenant-Governor TILLMAN, the murderer of GONZALES? Justice to that State requires that justice be done to TILLMAN.

In some of his personal characteristics the late M. DE BLOWITZ faintly resembled the elder DUMAS. Amazing cheerfulness unconquerable self-complacency, indefatigable assurance, rotundity of countenance and more or less of the historic imagination distinguished the industrious person who for so many years, through the columns of the London Times, kept the British public well informed about the doings of the chancelleries and of DE BLOWITZ. But there the faint resemblance to DUMAS stopped.

It has been recognized from the first that there would be little difficulty in passing a trust measure through the House, no matter how radical its provisions might be.—Washington despatch in the New York Tribune.

Is this true? Is the lower branch of Congress a mere mob of populism, or a helpless subject of the Executive lash? The Tribune's despatch means, of course, that the only safety for our political and commercial

interests is in the Senate. The Senate is frequently the subject of foolish criticism, but no charge so disgraceful was ever brought against it as that made in the Tribune against the House of Repre-

Apt Quotations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me get on the record a little strenuous philosophy from the "Life of Gouverneur Morris," by Theodore Roosevelt. I quote: He (Morris) showed the utter futility of one

of the pet schemes of revolutionary financial wis-dom, the regulation of prices by law. Hard times, then as now, always produced not only a large debtor class, but also a corresponding number of political demagogues who truckled to t. The people, moreover, like to lay the or their misfortunes neither on fate nor on them selves, but on some unfortunate outsider; and they were especially apt to attack as "monopolists" the men who had purchased necessary supplies in large quantities to profit by their rise in price. According they passed law against them; and Morris showed in his essays the unwisdom of such egislation.—Pages 100-101.

Morris believed in letting the United States in-

terfere to put down a rebellion in a State, even though the Executive of the State himself should be at the head of it; and he was supported in his views by Pinckney -- Page 145.

Most citizens of the present day will agree with him (Morris) that "the excess rather than the deficiency of laws is what we have to dread."-Page

Anarchy is the handmalden of tyranny.-Page

The last precept was illustrated during the coal strike. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Colombia and Common Decency. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will ou permit a Western lawyer, passing through your city, to suggest a possible solution of the

anama Canal problem? All the so-called republics of Central and South America are under the deepest obli-gation to us for preventing European ag-gression upon their territory. Common decency would require Colombia to give us freely the narrow strip of land we ask. But for the announcement of President Monroe and our readiness to stand by his Doctrine, the whole southern continent would long ago have been colonized by European Powers. In return for this protection Colombia is now attempting to "sandbag" us.

We have assumed a species of sovereignty of these countries, and as long as they profited thereby they have gladly acquiesced; and it seems to me that we would be morall justified should we begin the canal at once, using such force as may be necessary, and submit the question of damages to some repectable tribunal, such as the one at The Hague, taking into consideration as an offset the benefits derived by Colombia from the construction of the canal; in short, exercise sort of eminent domain over that territory. NEW YORK, Jan. 19. FRANK P. BLAIR.

Bottom Causes of the Searcity of Coal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The popular mind is so excited over the scarcity of coal that calm judgment is not exercised, and any and every cause for the unfortunate condition but the correct one is accepted. consequently proper remedy is doubtful Neither the railroads nor the coal operators re responsible for the terrible conditions of aining. Two leading causes obtain.

First, is the miner. He refuses to work stead-

taining. Two leading causes obtain.

First, is the miner. He refuses to work steadily and when he works refuses to do a full day's work, and much of the time he is working he is incapacitated for a full day's work. A case in point: The miners of Pennsylvania quit for Christmas, each nationality having its own paculiar idea of celebrating the festivity, all, however, with few exceptions, in the soft-coal field evidently agreed that getting drunk was the proper way to celebrate the festival. New Year's succeeded Christmas in the debauch and then came Little Christmas, and finally when it was hoped that all nationalities had celebrated to exhaustion, the Greek Catholics felt called upon to celebrate New Year's last week and all other nationalities turned out to assist them. So that from the 24th of December until the 14th of January but little coal was mined, and for a week following the miners are not equal to a day's work.

Any protest or attempt to compel the mining population to work is met with arrogant defance and abuse. The miner, under the protection of his organization, must have his "spree" and as many in the year as he wishes. Payday is semi-monthly, and it means a two day's drunk, and the day following resumption of work incapacity for work and short hours, sometimes a day wasted in the mine while the miner sleeps off the effects of the overdose of beer.

Here lies the principal cause of the scarcity of coal, and the excessive cost in producing it. Not to exceed 200 to 220 days can be counted on in the year for coal output. These conditions are beyond the power of the operator and railroad to correct because the miner is protected by laws passed under the lash of the miners' organization and its control by politicians. The country in its ignorance of the fact, as it did last fall, throws all its sympathy with American life, are non-assimilating, are largely anarchistic in principle, and is simply a huge body controlled by an unprincipled force having but power and its illegitimate advantages in view. W

to the operator the power to discharge and hire whom he pleases.

But for the law compelling any man working in the Pennsylvania hard-coal mines to hold a certificate, which certificate was controlled by Mitchell's union, the anthracite mines would not have closed down last October and there would not have been a coal famine. The public are responsible for the success of the miners in the strike and deserve to pay for it, only the innocent must suffer with the guilty fools who contributed money and moral support to enable the strike to be maintained, thus sustaining injustice and wrong to the extent of criminal participation.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 19.

Currents for Chills. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following a a copy of a sign I saw on an Italian's push cart in Wall street:

> Currants against
> the Chill, Cold
> and Catarrh,
> As more eat
> more want
> Very nice

NEW YORK, Jan. 18

achiers Fighting for Salary and

In the suit brought by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Class Teachers' Organization and Jeannette Baum against the Board of Education and City Superintendent Maxwell, Supreme Court Jusicet Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday issued an order directing the City Superintendent to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to prepare a list of persons to whom licenses to teach were issued in the several boroughs prior to Jan. 1, 1902, and to file the same in his office. It is also sought to compel him to place upon the eligible special list of persons holding license for promotion, however the same may be designated, the names of all persons licensed to teach by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the city of Brooklyn prior to Jan. 1, 1898, and to recognize as eligible for promotion to any of the four upper grammar grades in the public schools of the city all persons who have received the certificate known as

have received the certificate known as Grade A.

Miss Baum has taught in the fifth grammar grade in Public School No. 18 in Brookiyn for nineteen years. She was promoted to the fourth grammar grade, but has not received the increased salary. She alleges that the City Superintendent has informed her that the reason of this is that under the by-laws of the Board of Education adopted in September, 1902, she is not eligible to promotion. Counsel said he made a demand upon the City Superintendent of Schools last Thursday to place on the eligible list for appointment or promotion the names of Jeannette Baum, Marie C. McGailey, Louella E. Nichols, Maud M. Mahlman, Annie E. Mallory, Ada V. Black and that Dr. Maxwell refused to comply with his demand.

The order to show cause is returnable The order to show cause is returnable to-day.

M'KINLEY CARNATION LEAGUE. To Be Formed to Keep the Dead Presi-

dent's Memory by Wearing His Flower. The Carnation League of America movement is about to be started here to commemorate the death of President McKinlev by introducing the custom of wearing carnations on the 14th of September. A carnation was the dead President's favorite flower and was nearly always seen in

The s ciety will have no officers but a board of honorary trustees and a secretary to keep the roll of names. All expenses have been provided for by Senator Hanna and others of Mr. McKinley's intimate friends, so there are no dues. The mere sending of one's name to the secretary will make any one a member. Both men and women are eligible. The limit age is above fiften years.

fifteen years.

The idea was recently made public by Lewis G. Reynolds of Dayton, a manufacturer, who was an intimate friend of Mr. McKinley, and was sorrowstricken to note the lack of observance of the first anniversary of his death.

The secretary for the East is Broughton Brandenburg, the author, who, aided by the members of the Ohio Society, has local charge of the movement from the headquarters of the Ohio Society in the Waldorf-Astoria. The honorary trustees include Bishop Potter and Cornelius N. Bliss for New York.

The board of trustees will declare the league formed on Jan. 29, the late President, s birthday.

NO DEATH TAX ON GOOD WILL. \$2,000,000 Less for the Estate of R. G Dun to Pay On.

Surrogate Thomas has decided that the good will of the business of R. G. Dun & Co. which formed a part of the estate left by Robert Graham Dun, and which was appraised by the transfer tex appraisers as worth \$2,000,000 and subject, as personal property, to the inheritance tax, is not so subject. Surrogate Thomas says that the good will of a business cannot be looked upon as real estate, under any theory, and that it cannot be classed as personal property under the transfer tax laws. He remits

Charity as a Competition in Business. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Your correspondent John Conaty, in yesterday's Sux, is possi-bly quite correct in his opinion about the Salvation Army lodging house on the Bowery. There is, however, a larger question involved and this seems a good time to raise it, viz., whether charitable pondent John Conaty, in yesterday's St good time to raise it, viz., whether charitable that such schemes as the Salvation Army lodging house—the Squirel Inn, for instance, of which we have heard so much-are such competing establish.

Now, every one who knows the Bowery or walks

Now, every one who knows the Bowery or walks up it once is well aware that there, as well as on Pifth avenue or Broadway, a man can get food or drink, or both or neither, just as he pleases, or can sleep in a clean bed for a reasonable price of "carry the banner," according to taste, and that such pla. I as the Squirrel Inn or the Salvation lodging house are unnecessary.

There are twenty practical men in the Bowery who would ask nothing better than house ret free in the district in return for a substantial guarantee that they would run a better place than that of the Church Temperance Society, and keep it open day and night, and Sunday too, as the other doesn't, and to do it at their own proper charges. Practical men in the lodging bouse business investigated the opportunity the Salvation Army has embraced and decided there was no money in it, but a big loss. This, of course, makes no difference to Gen. Booth's warriors, who will get the deficiency out of the charitable people of this most charitable country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Bowerty Boy.

Where the Negro Is Supreme. From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The negroes are the best agricultural laborers i WILLIAM R. MOORE. MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.

The Shoestring Man. His wares held forth in trembling hands. An outcast on the pave he stands. To passers-by, the jostling clan, He's just "Old Jones, the shoestring man." His face is drawn from lack of food,

And cold and want: the whole dire brood Of human ills the old man knows. But never talks of alms or woe And yet-this palsied being there

Deserves the love of brave and fair.
Although you seeff, he wears a crown— I'll tell you how he won that crown: When Pickett's men so flerce with hope At Gettysburg moved up the slope

In Northern blue Ben Jones did stand.

The march had bronzed his youthful cheeks, He had the eye that courage speaks. His brown hands gripped the rife's stock. Still on they came, that vast gray host, The bravest lines the South could boast and then there came the flames of hell

And with the flames the Southern yell. The waiting North it opened then An awful hall on Pickett's men. The Southern gray and Northern blue Dyed waving wheat a color new. Men dropped in heaps, in mounds of slain,

Remorseless guns made mounds again. The feast of Death was spread that day. The guests were clad in blue and gray. The stretchers came and stretchers went; At last within the surgeons' tent On bloodstained blanket Jones was flung.

They dug some lead from Jones's light lung They shipped him home to Northern hills, His body racked with wounds and ilis.

They did not call him " fakir" then, "Twas "Private Jones, a Sixth Corps man." Oh, heedless, heedless sons of men! When shall it come unto your ken That palsied hand might once be steel? That under rags a heart can feel?

You should salute this ragged soul. ped to keep your country whole, "United States" or "U. S. A."

That's right! Step up! Just buy his wares And when you pass this way again, Why, stop and buy from "Shoestring Ben Jone Livingeron Water

Mandanus por supt. Maxwell. | Will help southern Negroes. Preschers Hero Piedgo Thom &

James H. Hayes of Richmond, Va., the colored attorney who is associated with John S. Wise in a case now pending in the Virginia courts, and two other cases which have been carried to the United States Supreme Court, to test the new Constitution of Virginia, addressed a meeting of colored preachers in St. Mark's Church yesterday on "Present Negro Disfranchisement in Virginia: Future Negro Disfranhisement in New York.

Lawyer Hayes declared the new Virginia

Lawyer Hayes declared the new Virginia Constitution to be the sum total of all villiances, framed to rob the negro of the lest vestige of manhood.

"We are being shoved back in the South," he said, "and each time we are put back there the negroes are put back here. Bvery time we are forced to go into the Jim Crow care of the South it means that another restaurant is closed against you in the North. The degradation of the negro is the South will mean your undoing here. But whether or not you help us we are going to stand up against it like men."

Bishop Walters followed and resolutions were adopted "pledging to our brethren in the Old Dominion our personal, financial, civil and religious support in their fight civil and religious support in their fight against disfunchisement." A mass meet-ing on the subject is to be held in Cooper Union on Lincoln's B rthday.

ENGLISH FOR TRADE LANGUAGE Some of the Conclusions of the Inferna

tional Customs Congress. The International Customs Congress voted vesterday to recommend to the various governments represented that a general system be adopted for facilitating clearance of vessels plying between the United States and the republics of South America and that Consuls and customs officers be required to expedite the movement of vessels by every means in

to be compensated by the steamship com-panies for work extending beyond official hours. hours.

The committee on nomenciature presented a report advocating that a common commercial nomenciature based on the English language be adopted and that the metric system of weights and measures be used in official documents required in trade between the different American republics. This report was adopted.

CUBAN TREATY IN THE SENATE. Senator Cullem Reads a Statement Explaining Its Scope.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The Senate to day in two brief executive sessions considered the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.
At the first seed on, which began at 1:30

At the first session, which began at 1:30 and ended at 2 o'clock, the treaty was read, and Senator Bacon of Georgia suggested an amendment providing that the treaty take effect when concurred in by the House of Representatives.

At 4:10 the Senate again want into executive session and Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read a long statement explaining the scope of the treaty. He showed that while the concessions to Cuba were enough to make her prosperous by opening the American market to her sugar, tobacco and fruits, the better part of the bargain and fruits, the better part of the bargain was struck by the United States. It was, in his opinion, an out-and-out resiprocity resty, with great advantages to both countries and disadvantages to neither.

WE NEED MORE SHIPS.

Maritime Association Would Have On Present Naval Strength Doubled. A letter mailed yesterday to members of Congress by the Maritime Association of New York takes up the demand for more

ships. The communication, which is signed by President C. B. Parsons, asks that our present naval equipment as to ships, officers and men be doubled within the shortest possible period with a view of fostering and protecting a greater merchant marine service. It argues that we have promul-gated the Monroe Doctrine and yet, in battleships, cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers our

New-Found Millionaire a Non-Resident

-Cranks Threaten Him. James M. Baird swore off his persona tax yesterday. He was assessed on \$2,500,-000, or next to Andrew Carnegie. He told Tax Commissioner Wells that he is a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Baird also told Mr. Wells that since

the publication in the newspapers that he had fallen heir to a large fortune, which the Tax Commissioners had discovered, he had been considerably annoyed by beggars and cranks and that he had re-

beggars and cranks and that he had re-ceived several letters in which his life had been threatened unless he responded to the demands made upon him for money. Included in the list of those who swore off during the day were J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Tammany General Com-mittee; Lorillard Spencer and James J. Martin, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-respective Assembly district. seventh Assembly district.

NEW REALTY ASSESSMENT LAW To Value Site and Building Separately and Publish All Assessments.

The city administration had prepared a bill, which will be sent to Albany this week for the revision of the methods now followed in valuing real property for taxation. The bill provides that assessments upon real property shall be computed upon separate valuations of ground and of the building erected upon such ground. The deputies now take the "market value" of the site and building as a whole. A comthe site and building as a whole. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommended the change. The bill will also provide for the publication of the assessment on every piece of real property for the purpose of allowing a property owner to compare his assessment with his neighbor's

1893 AND 1902.

Demagogues of Prostration and Dema gogues of Prosperity Compared. From the Des Moines Daily Capital.

Who does not recall some of the scene that were witnessed between 1893 and 1897 During the four years referred to there was country had known since the year 1857. Men were out of employment, banks pending, factories were not only stopping

Who does not remember how our politicians and newspapers lost their heads at that time and proposed all kinds of impossible remedies for what were supposed to be distressing flis that were taking a self-governing people to their doom?

Prosperity now prevails everywhere. The rich are growing richer. The poor are grow-

And we are where people have again lost their heads. Sensation mongers in Congress and on the stump have caught the popuare playing to packed houses, in fact, to standing room only. The demagogue is shaking his mane.

Give the demagogue a wide berth; he is taking advantage of the hour; he has been waiting some time; he has been loaded with speeches. The demagogue is like the geyser in the Yellowstone. At stated times he must have an eruption. It is simply, set out of the way and let him erupt.